

LIBRARY OCCURRENT

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LAUS LAUDANDIS.

Few, if any, librarians in Indiana have been so long in library work as Miss Eliza Gordon Browning, now retiring from the head-librarianship of the Indianapolis Public Library after twenty-five years in that position, to become first assistant librarian. Miss Browning went into the library as a young girl and has served the institution faithfully. She was librarian in 1893 when the library moved into its present quarters, which are now being abandoned for the beautiful new building on St. Clair Park. Naturally, as librarian of Indianapolis, Miss Browning has always been prominent in state library activities. She was one of the organizers of the Indiana Library Association in 1891, and she has twice been president of this association. She was also a member of the first committee of the I. L. A. on library legislation in 1897 to work for the establishment of a library commission. Her

colleagues will all be glad to share in this slight tribute to Miss Browning at this time of voluntary retirement, happily not from library work, but from the increased duties of administration because of the new building and the growth of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Her successor, Mr. Charles E. Rush, will be welcome to us all because of his unusual record of success in other states and especially because of his Indiana birth and heritage.

Mr. Rush was born in Fairmount, Indiana. In 1905 he graduated from Earlham College, where he had his first library experience under Mr. Harlow Lindley. From the New York State Library School he obtained the B. L. S. degree in 1908, after two years of study, and immediately assumed charge of the Jackson, Michigan, Public Library. After two years he became librarian at St. Joseph, Missouri, until in March, 1916, he assumed charge of the reorganization of the Des Moines, Iowa, Public Library. Mr. Rush has been for several years one of the most prominent of the younger men in library work, and his record gives earnest of valuable work at Indianapolis. Indiana congratulates Mr. Rush on his opportunity and herself on her good fortune in being able to welcome him home.

LIBRARIANS AND THE WAR—A WARNING.

At the Louisville Conference of the American Library Association careful attention will be paid to consideration of what public libraries can do to help meet conditions occasioned by the war. The Occurrent will doubtless find it advisable to summarize these discussions in the October number. In the mean-

time, there seems to be a need of a word of warning to librarians lest they minimize the importance of the work of the library in the present crisis, and consider other demands for service as more important.

Instead of having less to do in a community schools and libraries must bear increased burdens. Dissemination of information is vitally necessary. The library can be the chief local aid to Conservation Commissions, State Agricultural Extension Divisions, County Agents; to say nothing of its service in less material ways. The librarian, as a public figure acquainted with a large part of the inhabitants of her town, will naturally find many opportunities for service in ways not directly or even indirectly connected with her duties as librarian. Here lies her temptation. Her sympathies will naturally be so strongly with the purpose of these activities that she may be inclined to place them above her library duties. To be frankly specific, the Red Cross work seems to be playing havoc with the work of some librarians. Every sensible and humane person realizes the tremendous importance of this work. It is not showing any lack of sympathy, however, to point out that in every community there are many women without any such definitely assigned duties to the community as belong to the librarian, who are able and willing to devote time and strength to this work. In most communities, on the other hand, there is but one, or at most a very few, who can carry on properly the library work. The librarian owes all of herself to her community, in service that no one else can render. To offer the library rooms for such work is legitimate library service; but for the librarian to assume responsibility of organizing chapters or auxiliaries would almost necessarily mean that she must neglect her special duties.

Granville Barker on a recent visit to Indianapolis, emphasized what other Englishmen have called our attention to: the mistake made in England at the beginning of the war. Every patriotic Englishman felt he must change his work and do something immediately related to the activities of war;

but he soon found that he could have served England better by remaining at the job for which he was best fitted until actual necessity called him to other work. And so the librarian that gives the best to her library and to making it a constructive force in the community will be doing her part in the most helpful way to her country.

READING FOR SOLDIERS.

Indiana has at present at Fort Benjamin Harrison something more than 5,000 young men in the officers' reserve corps. Later, some 30,000 more men will be in training here. One of the most difficult problems for those in charge of these camps and for the community where they are located is providing proper entertainment for recreation and leisure.

The Public Library Commission has made arrangements with the Y. M. C. A. to have Traveling Library books in the recreation buildings to be erected at Fort Harrison, and already there have been sent books to be kept in the temporary recreation tents. The Indianapolis Public Library will probably help in this work of supplying books. It is quite probable that the American Library Association at the Louisville Conference may take some actual steps towards establishing a national traveling library system.

Every library in the state, it is hoped, will be able and willing to contribute to this collection of reading matter for the soldiers. The men in training come from all over the state and it is only just to expect the communities from which they come to contribute to their entertainment. Here is a work for librarians which will be along the lines of their profession and will be as important as any contribution towards the welfare of the soldiers. The need as expressed by the persons in charge is for new or nearly new copies of readable books, both fiction and non-fiction and for magazines not over three months old. Here are a few suggestions for librarians:

1. Ask your board to contribute from its

book fund \$5, \$10, \$25, \$100, according to the size of the library.

2. Solicit subscriptions from the townspeople. Have a coin box on the delivery desk for contributions for books for the soldiers.

3. Advertise in the local papers, asking for money, books, and recent periodicals. Even at the sacrifice of some new books for the library, give part of your book fund to these young men who are offering everything.

The Public Library Commission will receive all contributions and see that the money is properly expended, and that all books and periodicals reach the recreation houses.

Each of the 200 public libraries should help. Will you?

ADVERTISING THAT APPEALS.

At the recent conference of Advertising men and librarians, held at Chicago, May 25, at the invitation of the Advertising Association of Chicago, Mr. Arnold Joerns, president of the Arnold Joerns Advertising Company, showed very clearly the advantage of having every advertisement appeal to as many as possible of seven human motives; namely, self-preservation, desire for property, reputation, power, taste, affection, sentiment.

1. The first real advertising on any scale was used by patent medicine manufacturers to appeal to the instinct of self-preservation. Each of these medicines was advertised as a panacea.

2. Everyone has a desire to get a bargain, —something for little or nothing. Some stores advertise constantly these marked down goods.

3. Some houses depend on their good name rather than upon the "marked-down" idea. Quality, not cheapness, is the keynote of their advertising. The customer, besides feeling that the name of the firm is a guaranty of quality, feels a sense of pride and increased social standing on account of having business dealings with the firm.

4. Desire for power. The advertisements

of correspondence schools will illustrate this appeal.

5-7. The other appeals are more obvious.

Mr. Joerns, being limited as to time, did not show how library advertising might make use of these human appeals. Any librarian, however, with knowledge of her resources, of her public, and, perhaps most important of all, of human nature, should be able to adapt these suggestions to her own conditions. The most obvious applications are:

1. Self-preservation. Health, hygiene, sanitation, diet.

2. Property. The small cost of the library per capita for the service rendered. Paying a library tax is cheaper than buying needed books or periodicals. You pay for it, why not get your money's worth? All books on money-making and thrift, business, farming, household management. "How to Make the Farm Pay," etc.

3. Reputation. An appeal to the man or woman who desires a reputation for knowledge or culture. The citizen who realizes his educational shortcomings can be appealed to from this angle.

4. Power. The citizen who, like the one mentioned in 3, realizes a lack of education and wishes to make up for it, not so much as a matter of pride as from ambition to increase his earning power and personal efficiency. All vocational literature and correspondence text-books appeal to this citizen. Both 3 and 4 are partly covered by the conception of the library as the "People's University".

5. Taste. House decoration, landscape gardening, gardening, dressmaking, millinery, are subjects in which interest may be aroused by an appeal to taste. Books on How to listen to music, How to study pictures, also appeal to this taste motive.

6. Affection. Interest in Child Welfare, with its many subdivisions and cognate subjects, depends chiefly upon the affections. The value of the library to children, educationally and socially, is another argument to use with parents.

7. Sentiment. Here may be classified patriotism, social service, civic pride, religion, prohibition, etc. Sentiment does not, it

must be remembered, have any derogatory connotation.

Some of the most helpful hints for the librarian can be found in publisher's advertising. For instance, while the writer was engaged on this article, a circular of D. Appleton & Company came to hand, advertising the National Municipal League Series of Books, especially a volume by Herman G. James, *Municipal Functions*. The first words of the circular are these:

"You owe it to your city to know how it is run and to help run it intelligently. If you live in a town of 1,000 people or in a city of millions, this book can help you become a better citizen and more valuable to your community."

This makes use of more than one of the suggested appeals. It would be a good heading for a list of books on civic problems.

Many such suggestive advertisements, every librarian will find. Let each one try to adapt these suggestions and send the resulting advertisements to the Commission.

A NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIANS.

If the library, as is claimed, is the people's university and is the best if not the only public institution that offers free opportunities for adult citizens to continue their education, the public libraries, particularly those in small towns, are offered an unusual chance to organize the desire for such further education by coöperation with the Extension Division of Indiana University in organizing classes, under personal instruction, for the study of various subjects of cultural and contemporary interest.

In the prospectus of the Extension Division occur these paragraphs:

"During the coming year the Extension Division will be prepared to offer courses in any city or community in Indiana where a sufficient number of students are desirous of taking the work. Ordinarily, courses will not be offered to classes containing fewer than from fifteen to twenty students. However, where circumstances seem to warrant

it, classes may be organized for the benefit of smaller groups. Courses providing for one, two, or three semester hours of college credit will be offered, including work in English, History, Political Science, Sociology, and possibly other subjects where work in such subjects is desired by a particular group of students.

. . . The fee in each instance will be \$3 per credit hour, i. e. \$3 for a course providing for one semester hour of University credit, \$6 for a two-hour course, etc. These fees are to be paid not later than one month from the time of enrollment, and will in no case be refunded, unless a course is withdrawn.

. . . The courses announced in this bulletin will be given by regular members of the faculty of Indiana University, and by instructors from other institutions, and Indiana University credit will be granted for all such work when completed in accordance with its rules and regulations."

Of particular timeliness are the courses in American Government and Politics, Current Political and Social Problems, Problems in Country Life, and Recent History of the United States.

In a town or small city, the library is the most logical, most convenient, and often the only suitable place for holding such classes. Often study clubs would much better devote their year to one of these courses under a professional instructor than to miscellaneous programs. The librarian might well organize these classes by calling attention to this opportunity, by circulating copies of the prospectus, by offering the library assembly room for a classroom and the book resources of the library for reading, and by acting as the agent of the class until it is organized under the instructor.

The necessary books for this work would most properly be supplied by the library, even at the sacrifice of the same number of volumes of fiction. Money expended for books for the use of fifteen or twenty adult citizens seriously studying a question like Current Political Problems will have a better lasting effect on the community than the same amount of money expended for light

reading, although the latter may reach ten times as many people. That there is quality as well as quantity to library service is too often forgotten.

This making the local library the center of university extension is one of the most promising undeveloped fields of library service.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The annual reports sent by the librarians to the Commission office show difficulties in determining the fiscal year and what should be counted as annual income. As a result of this confusion, the figures reported often show a greater, or less, income than properly belongs to twelve months.

Since our public libraries are supported by a special library tax determined by the library board and not by an appropriation, the times when tax levy becomes available to the library will determine which month may best begin the fiscal year. Taxes levied in September must be paid to the county, part by May 1 and remainder by November 1. These collected taxes are distributed by the County treasurer so that the library's share becomes available about July 1 and January 1. Each annual levy, then, is in two parts which make up the annual library income, from taxation. To make the fiscal year of the library correspond with the returns from a single tax levy, the year should run from July 1 to June 30. If the fiscal year begins with any other month the two installments of tax income will represent a part of two different levies rather than the two parts of one levy.

For local reasons and for general convenience library boards sometimes find it better to begin the year January first, and in a few cases on the first of other months. Generally speaking, either July 1 to June 30 or January 1 to December 31 should be chosen for the library year.

The confusion in reporting income arises from the fact that, owing to a slight variation in the dates of distributing taxes by the County treasurer, it sometimes happens that

three tax installments are turned over to the library within a twelve month period. For example, if the fiscal year is from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, it may happen that the library receives tax money July 2, 1916; January 5, 1917; and June 29, 1917. In this case the latter payment is for operating expenses during the fiscal year July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, and should be so reckoned and reported, although the treasurer's account will show the money received in the previous fiscal year. When this happens, the librarians include all three payments in the report for one year, it makes the income appear approximately one third larger than it is, and it will make the income for the succeeding year look small, unless the same situation arises again. From the report blanks, one concludes that the library has a larger annual income than is the case, and worse, one sees a proportionately large unexpended balance that it really not a balance, but next year's income.

Unexpended balances, as we have often said before, have no place in public finance; but if the library boards through mistaken ideas of economy and what taxation means, insist on keeping a surplus, the report of the librarian should show the difference between this surplus and current income on hand for running expenses until the next payment of taxes comes in. If the fiscal year July 1 to June 30 is adopted, or even January 1 to December 31, and not more than two installments of taxes are reported in the income column, any balance will mean that the library has a permanent surplus, and not that money is on hand for maintenance for the next four months.

COUNTY LIBRARIES.

References:

Provision of Indiana Law. Occurrent. V. 4, No. 10, April 1917, p. 168. (Text of law sent on request).

Advantages of a County System. Occurrent. V. 4, No. 10, p. 172.

Library Journal: V. 42, No. 2, February 1917, p. 83: *The County Library*, Joseph L. Wheeler.

LIBRARY OCCURRENT

The interest of the library boards in the new county library law has already been convincing proof of the need of such a law. Because of the newness of the county library idea, however, there naturally appears need of information as to the manner of taking advantage of the law and the methods of operating a county library system. To outline a program of action and methods of organization and administration that will fit every county is patently impossible. County library systems now operating in California, Oregon, Maryland, and even in Ohio cannot safely be taken as models for county libraries in Indiana; at least not without much adaptation. Some of the California counties are nine or ten times as large as the average Indiana county. In an Indiana county, consequently, the inhabitant farthest from the library is much nearer the county seat than an inhabitant in a similar California county. The service, accordingly, can be so much the more direct and intimate. In spite of this confessed danger in laying down general rules, there are certain steps which all libraries must take to become county libraries, and certain principles of organization and administration which at least, as a point of departure, every Indiana library can follow.

Establishment.

The following steps are necessary for extending the service of a library to the county.

1. The present library board must pass a resolution offering the use of the library to all inhabitants of the county not already taxed for library service. A copy of this resolution must be filed with the Board of County Commissioners.

2. The Board of County Commissioners may upon the receipt of this notice levy a tax not to exceed one mill on the dollar upon all property in the county not already paying a tax for a public library.

- c. If the Commissioners will not levy this tax, they must upon the presentation of a

petition signed by 25 resident freeholders from each township not already taxed.

To get this petition signed, it is suggested that one or more interested persons in each township secure the signatures. To arouse interest it may be a good plan to invite a few citizens from each township to a meeting in the library, at which the plan can be explained and instructions given for getting signatures. The county superintendent of schools or the county agricultural agent should be good persons to put the librarian in touch with interested inhabitants of each township.

When the petition is obtained, it should be presented to the County Commissioners. The tax must be levied at the next tax-leving time in September.

Organization.

COUNTY LIBRARY BOARD.

Upon the levying of a tax, four members from the county at large will be appointed, a man and a woman by the County Commissioners and a man and a woman by the County Superintendent of Schools. The four acting with the city library board have a voice only in managing the extension work of the system. They should meet at once with the city library board and librarian to make plans for county service.

WHEN TO BEGIN SERVICE.

As no money from taxes levied in September becomes available until the next July, the library must either delay beginning service until July or give service without financial return. The latter is the better plan if it can be carried out, if for no other reason than to gain 10 per cent of the inhabitants as users, which will compel the continuance of the tax.

HOW TO BEGIN SERVICE.

The first thing is to make as thorough a survey as possible of the districts to be served. Investigation should be made of such matters as the centers of population, the number and size of schools, the post-offices, corner stores,

rural churches, roads, factories, kinds of farming, prevailing religious and political beliefs in different centers, the amount and class of reading matter at present available; in short, everything that will show the physical, intellectual, spiritual, economic and social condition of the inhabitants.

When this survey is made, the librarian will plan the ideal of service to be given. What ought to be done should be considered first. The number of branch buildings, deposit stations, delivery stations needed; the extent parcel post can be used; the possibility of telephone; transportation facilities; can an auto-wagon be used to advantage? When this ideal has been mapped out, the decision can be made as to what part of the service shall be started first. Of course the aim is always so to adjust the machinery of the system that the most distant inhabitant shall get good service—as nearly as possible that of an inhabitant of the county seat.

Next, the rules and regulations must be drawn up. County rules may differ from those in force in town. Such questions as parcel post rates, length of loan period for those on a book wagon route, returning books at either a branch or the main library, the manner of registration, will have to be decided.

The administration of branches and stations must be planned. Shall the branch librarian be paid, and if so shall it be by a set sum or according to circulation as in Cincinnati and some townships in Indiana? How often shall books in deposit stations be changed? How shall charges be made? How shall books sent to stations be charged, both at the station and at the main library? (See Library Occurrent for April, 1917.) How many assistants must be added to the staff of the main library to carry on the extension work? These are only a few of the questions that the administration must settle.

FINANCES—BUDGET.

A budget even in the smallest library is always necessary for efficient management, and when the library extends its service to the county, it has great additional need of

a budget. Since the law allows the county members to vote only on matters concerning the raising and spending of the county tax, it will be necessary to have a *separate budget for the income from the county*. For obvious reasons, such as varying local conditions, it will not be possible to draw up an ideal budget that will be practicable in every, or even perhaps, in any county. It is already evident, however, that, as widespread extension is new to many librarians and library boards, there is need of some such theoretical planning of the extension funds on a percentage basis.

The principal questions to settle in making such a budget are: how much of the county fund shall go for increased administrative expense at the main library? How much shall be spent for administration of the rural service, such as branch salaries, transportation, rent and branch maintenance? How much shall be spent for books?

In answering these questions, it seems wise to make two budgets, one for incomes less than \$8,000 and one for incomes of \$8,000 or more. \$8,000 is chosen for the dividing line because the average minimum county income at 5/10 mill on the dollar on property outside the county seat will approximate this. As the county income increases, the percentage needed for increased expenses at the main library decreases. This is likely also to be true of book wagon expense. The wealth of a county does not always bear direct ratio to its size, and furthermore, the wealthier counties are likely to have better roads and more settlements; so that the book wagon routes will be shorter and quicker. These suggested budgets are intended to indicate rough divisions of the income for experimentation. Indiana's geographical and climatical conditions are kept in mind. Each library will have to adjust these percents to local conditions, but in the main they should be practicable divisions. After actual budgets have been followed for a few years, it will doubtless be possible to draw up a more accurate budget; at least an exact average of those in operation.

LIBRARY OCCURRENT

INCOMES LESS THAN \$8,000.

Books, periodicals &				
binding.....	25%	\$625	1,500	1,875
Main library				
(salaries).....	20%	500	1,200	1,500
Station expenses	30%	750	1,800	2,250
Auto book wagon..	25%	625	1,200	1,875
Total income....	100%	2,500	6,000	7,500

INCOMES \$8,000 AND GREATER.

Books, periodicals & binding	40%	\$3,200	4,800	10,000
Main library				
(salaries)....	15%	1,200	1,800	3,750
Station expenses	25%	2,000	3,000	6,250
Auto book wagon.....	20%	1,600	2,400	5,000
Total income	100%	\$8,000	12,000	25,000

It should be kept in mind that these budgets assume a more or less complete collection of books at the library starting the county extension.

PUBLICITY.

After all plans for service are as far as possible worked out, the next step will be to get the inhabitants of the county to take advantage of their privileges. They will first have to know what their privileges are. Publicity, and plenty of it, will be the only means of accomplishing this. A few of the very evident media of advertising are:

1. The county newspapers.
2. The county superintendent of schools.
3. The teachers.
4. The county agricultural agent.
5. Associations, as: granges, farmers' clubs, clubs.
6. Churches—announcements by clergymen.
7. The county fair—display and distributions.
8. Addresses by the librarian before meetings of any kind.
9. Printed circulars, mailed or distributed by various means.

10. Films in moving picture houses in any town in county and in county seat.

11. Signs in stores at county seat and in courthouse.

12. House to house visiting with the book wagon.

This whole article has been but a bare outline to suggest the first steps in the organization of a county library system. From time to time the Occurrent hopes to consider in detail any of these individual suggestions as plans work out and the librarians have experiences to contribute.

LIBRARY OF THE WORKINGMEN'S INSTITUTE, NEW HARMONY.

New Harmony has lived its hundred years with a library always at command. The Harmony Society, founders of the town, had gathered together several hundred volumes which were public property, as they held everything in common; and as early as 1815 to 1819 these Rappites subscribed to at least twelve newspapers.

The Owen Community was composed of educated, book-reading people. They opened a reading room for the public where books and newspapers were to be found upon the tables. Several copies of the New Harmony Gazette, in 1825, were ordered for that purpose.

In 1828, William Maclure, head of the educational department of the Community, shipped to New Harmony, via New Orleans from Philadelphia his valuable scientific and technical collection of books. This was a private library but the townspeople were invited to use it. His dream had been to establish an agricultural school on a large scale, conveniently located for the laboring classes of the growing west. When he became so interested in the success of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and decided to present to it a large sum of money and most of his books, when he sent to them from New Harmony 5,000 volumes, also maps, telescopes and other appliances of science, the loss was sorely felt.

That same year, a "Society for mutual instruction" had been organized in New

Harmony, holding its weekly meetings in "Neef's hive" as Mr. Maclure called old No. 2, because this had been the lodging place for so many of the early teachers and scientists of the Owen Community and the School of Industry, who, not agreeing, swarmed to other places of abode. No. 2 was originally one of the Rappite rooming houses, later known as Fretageot's store. One of the many rooms of this house was fitted up as a work and lecture department for this society, whose object as stated was mutual improvement by means of lectures and experiments in the research of science. This was really the forerunner of the Workingmen's Institute, founded ten years later. On one occasion, Samuel Bolton, a chemist, to illustrate a lecture on gas, only a few years after its first use in Boston, manufactured his own gas from refuse lard and fat, piped it with cane gathered here on the banks of the Wabash, and lighted the room therewith.

Mr. Maclure, living for the past ten years in Mexico, whither he had gone in search of health, disappointed in the success of his school, his thoughts ever turned to the seat of that experiment. His correspondence always carried some project for perfecting his lifelong hobby for educating working people. Especially did he advise teaching by use of pictures, particularly did he believe in cheap printing as a means of diffusing knowledge among the poor, for which he encouraged the use of the press in his school. As early as 1826, he wrote to his agent in New Harmony, "The richest man in the state of Mississippi has made his fortune peddling books. He exchanges when he can not sell and gives something new in lieu of those the people at the farms have read. So that he serves the purpose of a traveling library and was the means of diffusing a great deal of knowledge at little or no expense. You must put the little wagon in motion as the best and only way of diffusing knowledge and as sometime finding a market for the products of our printing office." This same little wagon, later, served this very purpose with a pupil of the School of Industry, William P. Bennett, in charge.

In 1838, Mr. Maclure perfected some plans for a society in New Harmony, for the benefit of men "who worked with their hands," or, as he sometimes expressed it, "earned their living by the sweat of their brow". This clause appearing in the constitution for eligibility to membership, was in 1856, substituted by "any man of good character over the age of eighteen".

A correspondence was carried on between him and some of the members of the Society for Mutual Instruction and other interested parties and thus was planned the organization of the "Society of New Harmony Workingmen's Institute for Mutual Instruction".

The first meeting was held in the library of the home of Mr. Maclure, then occupied by his brother, Alexander, and sister, Anne. They met the evening of April 2, and considered Mr. Maclure's proposals. He offered to endow the society with funds, houses and lands. He had drawn up a constitution and suggested a normal or trade school to be in connection with the Institute. He wrote an order on a London book house for \$1,000 worth of books and suggested many ways of employing and benefitting the laboring classes. He advised the prohibition of discussions on politics and religion and suggested that "a majority of all members should at all times constitute a quorum." At their meetings, readings and lectures were to be delivered by the members. The original signatures of these first members, thirty in number, are preserved. Mr. Maclure asked that the list be made out adding their occupations and the place of former abode, that he might distinguish those that had worked under the arbitrary governments of Europe from those who had been employed and resided in our union. Following is the list:

Thomas Mumford, from England, plow-maker; Mortimer Platt, from United States, tailor; James Sampson, from United States, saddler; Edward Cox, Sr., from United States, cooper; B. C. Macey, from United States, school teacher; Alexander Burns, from Scotland, carpenter; Rowland Hunter, from England, clerk; John Beal, from England, carpenter; William G. Macy, from United

States, cooper; A. E. Fretageot, from France, sawmiller; John Wheatcroft, from United States, carpenter; William Daniels, from England, tailor; George Fotherby, from England, tailor; John Cooper, from England, farmer; Thomas Bosk, from England, shoemaker; Samuel Bolten, from England, wool carder; William Parker, from Scotland, tailor; Jeffery Pearl, from England, carpenter; Chas. H. White, from England, saddler; James Lyon, from United States, laborer; James Chadwick, from England, saddler; Ammon Lyon, from United States, engineer and blacksmith; Thomas Cooper, from England, brewer, Wm. Amphlett, from England, Editor of Disseminator; Thomas Brown, from United States, shoemaker; Richard Owen, from Scotland, distiller; John Woodham, from England, laborer; Henry Tiebout, from United States, shopman; E. T. Cox, from United States, shopman; George Elliott, from England, farmer.

The first officers elected were Thomas Brown, president, A. E. Fretageot, treasurer; C. H. White, secretary; John Beal, William Cox, Sr., John Cooper, Sr., Edward Cox, Sr. and James Sampson, trustees. Subscription terms were to be so low as to be within reach of all working men.

The first librarian was elected for one year, the original plan being that the members should serve in this capacity in turn. The books numbered one hundred. One wing of the Old Hall, built by the Rappites for a church and used by the Owenites for deliberative assemblages for balls and concerts, was given to them for a meeting place. In 1839, the society was incorporated by act of the Legislature of Indiana.

Among the early records preserved are the minutes of the secretary, treasurer's reports, a borrower's record for the years 1843-48 and a "suggestion book", the latter very original. Among the recommendations were the following:

To hold conservation meetings.

To take a good state newspaper.

Classes in English, drawing, algebra, etc.

Elocution and composition classes.

A memorial address each year to William

MacLure, who had just died, finally a minstrel performance. This was successfully acted upon in 1878. The suggestions finally developed into lists of books needed or recommended to be bought. So did all plans of the Institute gradually trend towards the library department.

News of the death of Mr. MacLure reached New Harmony Monday evening April 27, 1840. A special meeting was called for the purpose of expressing sympathy in regard to his death and to make some demonstration of respect in memory of the distinguished benefactor of the human race and particularly of the working classes". A resolution was offered that one of the members should deliver an address appropriate to the occasion and William Amphlett was unanimously chosen for his purpose. They selected Sunday evening, May 10th, for this occasion. The speech was published in the Disseminator, of which Mr. Amphlett was the editor and Mr. MacLure owner and manager.

Mr. MacLure's death, so soon after the founding of the library, and before his plans for its endowment had been perfected, caused years to pass with little progress noted in its growth or prosperity, but its usefulness was ever recognized and the spirit of the society never flagged.

Those meetings, once a week, when thirty or less men met around the tin-plate stove on winter evenings, reading by candle-light the closely printed pages of interesting articles from the Penny Encyclopedia or Niles Register, their high-ceiled, far-cornered room in Harmony Hall resounding to their voices and echoing their sentiments, held the same, yet not the same, spirit of today. Then, as now, they believed in socializing the library. Clubs met in their rooms, the Brass Band, the Saturday evening entertainments, and in one room belonging to them were held balls and Thespian plays. But usually their rooms were rented for pay, so that money might be raised for current expenses.

The first librarian's report shows 418 books loaned in six months. The first printed catalog was made in 1847 when there were 1092 volumes. In 1850, when Alexander

Maclure died, he left a number of books to the library. Indeed most of the accessions up to that time were donations. In 1852, William Michaux, an Englishman of talent and some means, residing here, bequeathed his library and what is known as the Michaux Fund, \$1,000, to the Institute, "the interest of which is annually to be used in purchasing books treating on science and facts" also "the interest of two hundred of this to be used for a salary for the librarian". The next year the first salary ever paid the librarian amounted to six dollars a year. In 1856, this was increased to twenty-four dollars a year. At this time Mr. Michaux was made an honorary member, a dignity conferred on on but two others, John Beal and J. G. Norwood.

To this gradually increasing collection of books, in 1860, was added the Township library, and in 1867 the Maclurian, one of the many organized in conformity with the last will and testament of William Maclure. In 1879 died librarian Charles Hallett White, who had watched with loving care through so many years of the life of the library. The present generation can not appreciate the worth of such fidelity. He built his own fires, published the catalogs, selected the books to be read by old and young, and in fact subordinated all his own interests to those of the library. After his death, a portrait was painted of Mr. White by Mr. Edward Pindexter, an Evansville artist. We hope to keep this always on the library walls. His last wish granted was to have his remains, at death, taken to the library, from which they were carried to the grave. Mr. John C. Wheatcroft followed in his footsteps and earned the deserving praise of the public until his death. The only ladies who ever served in the capacity of librarian were his daughter Mrs. Isabel Miller, and his granddaughter, Miss Maud Miller, now Mrs. Homer Fauntleroy. Our librarians were men who had the work at heart and tho you might class them as the old-fashioned sort, not considered "good form" at present, we revere them as men who made and kept for us one worthy remnant of the olden time.

The following are the names and date of office of all librarians of the Workingmen's Institute to date, 1917:

Rowland Hunter, October 2, 1838 to October 2, 1839.

Charles Hallett White, October 2, 1839 to April 2, 1842.

A. M. McDonald, April 2, 1842 to October 2, 1842.

John Christopher Wheatcroft, October 2, 1842 to April 2, 1845.

William Dransfield, April 2, 1845 to April 2, 1847.

John Gullett, April 2, 1847 to October 2, 1847.

Charles Hallett White, October 2, 1847 to October 2, 1848.

James Penn Bennett, October 2, 1848 to October 2, 1850.

John C. Wheatcroft, October 2, 1850 to April 2, 1853.

James Penn Bennett, April 2, 1853, to April 2, 1855.

Charles Hallett White, April 2, 1855 to 1855 to October 17, 1879 (died).

John C. Wheatcroft, October 17, 1879 to December 7, 1885 (died).

Mrs. Isabel Miller, December 7, 1885 to October 4, 1895 (died).

Miss Maud Miller, October 4, 1895, to October 4, 1899.

Arthur Dransfield, October 4, 1899, to May 2, 1912 (died).

William Valentine Mangrum, May 2, 1912.

The 1855 the portrait of William Maclure, now so priceless, was given into the care of the trustees. It was painted by the English artist, James Northcote, a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1797. It retains its beautiful lustre and portrays the spirit of the man whose mind and means advanced the cause of education in the days of our ancestors and founded at least one institution that has lived for eighty years, and with the support of our citizens may be useful for years to come.

When the Old Hall, so many years the home of the library, began crumbling to decay, the interest of the Harmony Society at

Economy, Pa., was obtained in behalf of their early church building. Their agent visited the town in 1874 when the decision was made to take down the west wing and convert it into a school house. He then came forward with an offer of \$2,000 to repair the library wing, which was accepted, the town giving the remaining necessary amount to have this made to correspond with the new school building.

Grand bazars, music festivals, the Golden Troupe in Frou Frou, private theatricals, mite societies, all contributed to the cause. Several bequests added their quota. Alexander Burns, Sr., father of the brilliant editor of *The Indiana Statesman*, and cousin of the famous Scottish poet, having come to New Harmony in 1834, died here in 1873. Mr. Burns and his wife, who died in 1881, left \$1,000 to the library, part of which was used to finish a lecture room in the old building. The remaining \$400 is now part of the general fund of the Institute. Mrs. Susana Hinkley, mother of the first librarian, died in 1883 at the age of eighty-seven, leaving a legacy of one hundred dollars to the Workingmen's Institute. These are known as funds under their respective names. With the above mentioned contributions conditions were more prosperous so that even a small lecture room was added, converted later into an art room upon the presentation of some large paintings from Italy by Dr. Edward Murphy.

Finally, in 1893, Dr. Murphy, in his philanthropic decision to benefit the home of his adoption, came to the conclusion, that in lieu of kith and kin it was New Harmony to which he would be kind. He remembered that wonderful night, when from his bare tip-toes at a lighted window, his childish Irish eyes looked in on a happy home-like, dancing and musical community at one of their weekly balls. He remembered the free schooling given him in their midst, and the long years of work in trade and profession after the Community days had passed. He bought four town lots and helped the Institute to build the present home of the library.

But a building and some books do not

constitute a working library. There was now no money for new books nor for the care of the house and grounds, a fact not realized for a time. Into this breach stepped the Woman's Library Club. Meeting for the first time in 1894, this organization had for one of its objects the raising of funds for the support of the library. At this time they presented some valuable books and assisted in the care of the building. This club, with the co-operation of the New Harmony Brass Band, financed a lecture course in 1898-99, which after Dr. Murphy's endowment, the next year, became a permanent part of the Institute work. On account of the help and close sympathy of the Woman's Library Club, Tuesday evening of every week is set apart for their use of the library room for a meeting place.

Then came a time of halcyon days. Dr. Murphy, now fully awake to the needs of the work, with his keen interest and accumulated wealth, supported by Secretary Arthur Dransfield, with his unselfish devotion and literary taste, combined to raise the library from its lowly, plodding existence to exalted rank and started it on the way to make it peer to Indiana's best. Dr. Murphy did not come to the rescue of a dying cause but helped to extend a worthy one, by enlarging its capacity. A new building; hundreds of late publications; the addition of the late Richard Owen library; more paintings from Florence for the Art Gallery; material for a museum, partly from James Sampson's and state geologist E. T. Cox's natural history collection—both New Harmony men—bought and donated by Dr. Murphy; partly a gift from Dr. James Caldwell, and from many other sources; a stereoptican for illustrating lectures; etc.; a student's art course; later the endowed lecture course was added. There seemed no limit either to Dr. Murphy's benefactions or to the suggestive abilities of the Institute members, whose number had largely augmented with the years.

Arthur Dransfield, the newly elected librarian in 1899 gave his time, his talent, his books, and no one knows how much money,

to forward the interest of the library. He had already superintended and personally helped in the erection of the building, was mainly the originator of the museum and became the interested collector of what is now so precious to us, the books containing the history of New Harmony and her people. It is he that the present generation know as the man who best knew our town history and who could find anything in the library without a catalog.

With accumulated benefits came more responsibility. In 1899, a change was made in the business management and the society was re-organized. Since that time twenty-six men constitute the membership of the Workingmen's Institute. At the death of any member, a new one is elected. A new method of bookkeeping was inaugurated at that time. A lecture course committee was appointed who used annually about \$1,200 for lectures and musical entertainments for which the public payed the nominal sum of fifty cents per season ticket. Now we pay ten cents a seat. Following is the list of the twenty-six men selected as members in 1899, with date of membership:

Richard Ford, May 25, 1856. Died January 4, 1901.

John Corbin, June 15, 1868. Died 1911.

Clarence S. Lichtenberger, November 17, 1867. Died May 3, 1913.

Homer Lichtenberger, May 27, 1873.

William M. Ford, January 17, 1867.

Charles Ford, April 7, 1899.

Thomas J. Truscott, December 16, 1873. Died August 9, 1910.

Arthur Dransfield, October 29, 1865. Died May 2, 1912.

John A. Wilhelm, April 7, 1899.

Joel W. Hiatt, October 3, 1878.

Edward Murphy, January 18, 1857. Died December 3, 1900.

Frank Owen Fitton, 1899.

Horace Pestalozzi Owen, June 18, 1868. Died March 9, 1914.

George Ford, January 31, 1874.

Julian Dale Owen, June 6, 1869. Died March 6, 1910.

Charles H. Wheatcroft, December 2, 1876. Died December 28, 1916.

Clarence Thomas (A. C.), April 7, 1899.

Julius C. Miller, March 11, 1855. Died February 19, 1912.

Henry Hunsdon, June 18, 1868. Died February 23, 1906.

Thomas Mumford, April 4, 1868.

William F. Lichtenberger, April 10, 1875.

John Walz, March 11, 1855. Died 1904.

Morris Ford, December 1, 1870.

Achilles H. Fretageot, July 13, 1865. Died August 5, 1906.

Robert Clarke, November 25, 1865.

Ezra Stephens, April 7, 1899.

The following have been admitted to membership since 1899, keeping the total number twenty-six:

Clarence P. Wolfe, April 11, 1901.

Arthur E. Fretageot, October 4, 1901.

Richard Dale Owen, October 7, 1904, withdrew 1910.

Percy Bennett, October 5, 1906.

Martin T. Golden, April 3, 1908.

Ulysses G. Whiting, April 3, 1908, withdrew in 1909.

Walter R. D. Owen, October 7, 1910.

Charles Elliott, April 7, 1911, withdrew in 1912.

John A. Cartwright, April 7, 1911.

Courtland G. Corbin, October 7, 1911.

W. V. Mangrum, October 7, 1911.

James N. Whitehead, April 11, 1913.

David W. Donald, April 11, 1913.

Fred E. Cook, April 11, 1913.

Lincoln R. Ford, April 10, 1914.

R. D. Owen, October 3, 1914.

In 1900, Dr. Murphy and his wife, who shared his generosity, both died, leaving the library endowed with \$100,000. This institution had received from them more than \$140,000, enabling its work to be carried on free from taxation; with no expense to the public; able to supply material that the struggling library can not afford; supplying to our people a self-reliant source of education; making it absolutely a free public library. Portraits of Dr. and Mrs. Murphy, painted by Charles A. Gray, a Chicago artist, are in the reading room and their ashes repose in a

LIBRARY OCCURRENT

Sometimes we wish for a library push cart to roll from door to door with samples of our wares, like other peddlers.

We expect a great deal from home visiting; to get a direct and personal point of contact with those whom we should be serving; to learn their habits of thought so that the books brought to them may be the best they will read, yet not so "high" as to discourage; to make them understand that the library is theirs, not ours, a thing for which they pay and which they should be using; to emphasize the fact that we are going to look for them, and that when they come they will not only feel very welcome, but will also find just the book they will like. We encourage them to ask for books on definite subjects, for that is a sign of real interest, and then we are very careful to take these out on the next trip to the station. Home visiting can not accomplish this in a day, but it can and should work toward it. The thing it cannot do, and that which makes it discouraging at times, is this; it cannot put the desire for books and what they stand for, into the minds and hearts of the people, unless the germ of that desire is already there. You cannot will them to read, so you go to ten people before you find one who longs for the opportunities of a library; but that one, whose chance for improvement and even simple pleasure is often unbelievably small, once connected up with the books is rarely lost.

In these visits we get very close to life—we hear about the husband who has deserted his family after years of irreproachable conduct, about the daughter who has left home taking with her all the good rugs and the one company rocking chair. We are called upon to help spread out and admire the new quilt or the crocheted "what not"; to sympathize with the returned householder whose tenants' children have scratched the paper and kicked all the furniture; to go, at the request of a shrinking patron, who has scruples about signing her neighbors name as reference, into the said neighbor's back yard where she is getting out the wash, and wait till she dries her hands and obligingly puts down her name. We are invited to the next camp meeting or

to come in and play a tune on the piano. We listen to one mother's story of her struggle to live with six small children and an unprofitable husband, and to another's loud praise of the library, because reading is so easy on Johnny's shoes. Occasionally we meet, and are able to serve one incurably sick, who, refusing to accept it, turns eagerly to books as a way to forgetfulness.

Home visiting, an activity of the extension library, should sooner or later touch the life of the community at every vital point.

GEORGE McAFFEE.

Motion Pictures to Increase Its Book Fund—Pendleton.

The Pendleton Public Library has this year shared with other libraries, the hard lot of not having sufficient money for new books. The librarian, accordingly, conceived the plan of co-operating with the manager of the moving picture theatre to bring good films to Pendleton, illustrating books in the library. The profits, after all expenses are paid, are shared equally by the theatre and the library. The library's share has been enough to make worth while the effort of the librarian.

Show Case on the Library Corner—Noblesville.

The Noblesville Public Library is situated at the crossing of the two most prominent streets in the city, but the building itself does not always attract readers. The librarian, having heard of store window advertising of other libraries, adapted this method to her own conditions by inventing a show case to be placed on the corner of the library grounds where every one passing must see it. The case is 4 ft. x 2 ft. x 6 in. with a one pane glass door 4 ft. x 2 ft. for the upright front. This door is hinged at the bottom so that the door falls. Special displays are made as time or interest suggest. Books and lists on Gardening, the European war, Canning and Preserving, or any other subject, are arranged attractively in the case and allowed to remain as long as the librarian thinks profitable. In this way the library has a show window, even more prominent than a

rented or donated one in some store. This case has proved itself very effective advertising.

Travel Story Hour—North Manchester.

Miss Jessie Logan, librarian of the North Manchester library, has been very successful in the use of missionary collections in connection with her story hour work. She purchased a Japanese collection consisting of two Japanese dolls, a Japanese house, and many accessories used in a Japanese home. She advertised in the local papers that there were two Japanese children living at the library, and that they wished to meet all the children in town on Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock, as they had a wonderful story to tell of their home in far Japan. The response to this invitation was very gratifying. The Stories that come with this collection were adapted for library use and works of travel in Japan were used. Several Saturday mornings were spent in the study of the home life and customs of these interesting people across the sea.

Indian and African collections can also be obtained. Each collection costs \$1.50. All these collections can be procured from the Missionary Education Movement, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City. They are not only useful for story-telling work in the library, but can also be lent to Sunday School teachers and members of missionary societies, for instruction in foreign mission work. The Wabash Public Library uses these collections for the latter purpose and has a demand for them.

DISTRICT MEETINGS

District A.

District A, of the Northern Indiana Library Association, held its first meeting of 1917, on the afternoon of March twenty-first, in the Club room of Mishawaka's beautiful new Public Library.

There was a large attendance, eighteen persons being present. LaPorte, East Chicago, Gary, Whiting, South Bend, Hobart, Goshen, Michigan City, and Plymouth, were represented by their Librarians or

Assistants. Mr. Henry N. Sanborn of the Public Library Commission of Indianapolis, was present, and also Mr. D. W. Horton, Superintendent of the Mishawaka Public Schools, and President of the Library Board.

The meeting convened at 2:30. Miss Virginia M. Tutt, of the South Bend Public Library, lead a very interesting discussion on Vocational guidance from a Library viewpoint. Miss Tutt spoke especially of the difficulty in collecting material for aid in the study of Vocational guidance, which is now being given as a regular course in many of the schools, and a general discussion followed.

Mrs. Frances M. Byers of East Chicago, told in a very entertaining manner about her Branch work, giving an account of several Young Ladies Clubs just organized, and of her Social Uplift Work, the Branch being used as a Social Center.

A discussion on the changes in Periodical Literature during the past year, new Library "Tools", etc., followed. Miss Gottlieb of Gary had much to tell of interest on this subject, and a discussion followed in which all took part. Mr. Henry N. Sanborn spoke of the new County Library law, which no doubt in time will prove a great benefit to many of the smaller libraries as well as some of the larger ones.

Miss Josephine Andrews of Gary, is now Librarian of the Mishawaka Public Library. Miss Crosby, former Librarian having resigned to be married the latter part of March. Miss Crosby will make her new home in Saskatchewan, Canada, and will be greatly missed by all members of District A, and by Mishawaka's Public Library Staff and patrons, having rendered faithful and efficient services as librarian for a number of years.

Miss Joel, of Valparaiso, who was unable to be present, sent greetings. All present agreed that Mishawaka has one of the most beautiful, perfectly appointed and thoroughly equipped little Libraries in the state.

The meeting adjourned to meet the first week in June, with Mrs. Jeannie L. Sawyer, Librarian of the Hammond Public Library.

ELIZABETH ROCKWELL,
Secretary.

District B.

District B met with Mrs. Virginia M. Stein, librarian of the Lafayette Public Library, on February 9th, for both morning and afternoon sessions. The School Board of Lafayette invited the visiting librarians to an excellent luncheon in the private dining-room of the Lahr House. The program included: History reference for High Schools, Mr. W. W. Hepburn; Indexing local newspapers, Miss Olive Brumbaugh; The County Library Law, Mr. Henry N. Sanborn; Books of 1916, and a Question Box. The attendance was good.

NORA M. GARDNER.
Secretary.

District C.

District C held its first meeting of the year Wednesday, March 14th, in the Logansport Public Library. In spite of the lack of interurban service, which kept several from the meeting there was an attendance of seventeen. Both morning and afternoon meetings were held. Work with children and supplementary reference material were the topics discussed with much interest. Mr. Sanborn told of the new County Library law in which every is now interested. He also urged a large attendance at the Louisville meeting.

District C held its second meeting of the year at the Marion Public Library, Tuesday May 15th. Fourteen were present. Owing to a misunderstanding of dates Miss Scott and Mr. Sandorn who expected to represent the Commission were not there. The morning session was given over to a discussion of the possibilities of the I. L. A and the duties of each member to the Association. Special emphasis was placed on the importance of attending its business sessions. Membership blanks were given to the librarians present who were not yet enrolled in our state association. A very interesting question box followed in which all took part. At noon a luncheon was served at the Y. W. C. A.

The afternoon session was most interesting. Miss Logan told us of her use of the Japanese

village object lessons as a means to stimulate interest in a travel story hour. Villages of other countries were also suggested. Three villages may be obtained for \$1.50 from the Missionary Education Movement, 156 5th Ave, New York City. Miss Tukey told us of their experience of sending supplementary readers to the Marion Public Schools, and Miss Fair told of Walton's work with the schools of the township. A general discussion and question box followed.

After the close of the meeting we enjoyed the hospitality of the staff of the Marion Public Library and spent about an hour about the building. Most of those in attendance were new members, and the fellowship of the meeting was pleasant and inspiring. As usual the interurban cars were not all running, making it impossible for some people to reach Marion.

ALICE D. STEVENS,
Secretary.

District D.

Librarians of District D, in good number met at the Fort Wayne Public Library, March 16. The morning was devoted to a roll call discussion of the books of 1916. At noon the delegates were guests of the Fort Wayne School Board at the Y. W. C. A. at luncheon. The afternoon session was devoted to general discussion. The meeting was one of the best held in the district.

FLORENCE E. HEBERT,
Secretary.

District F.

Librarians of District F met Thursday, April 12th, at the Anderson Public Library. Muncie, Richmond, New Castle, Anderson, Union City, Pendleton, and other libraries being represented. The meeting was very informal and was opened by Mrs. Noland, of the Anderson Library Board, who gave a cordial welcome to the visitors.

Among the topics discussed were:

How to stimulate interest in district meetings; Business methods in dealing with the public; Selection of magazines; The Library and the community; The Librarian's reading; Advance in price of books, periodicals, and supplies;

Available free literature of value to the library; The fuel question; The most interesting thing your library has done this year.

Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, Secretary of the Public Library Commission, was present at the meeting having something of interest to add to all of the discussions. Mrs. William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, was also in attendance and gave some helpful suggestions.

MARGARET A. WADE,
Secretary.

District G.

District G held the first meeting of 1917 in the Normal Library at Terre Haute, April 27th. In spite of the inclement weather the attendance was good, more than twenty-five librarians being present.

The morning session was mostly taken up by a discussion on Books of 1916. Miss Martin, of Clinton, leading the discussion, in which all took part. This subject included fiction and non-fiction books for adults and juveniles, not only of 1916 but some of the best books of former years.

The "pay-shelf" was also discussed.

At the afternoon session Magazines, the change in size and binding, was discussed by Miss Davidson, of Vincennes.

Mrs. Hughes, of the Emmeline Fairbanks Library, gave a talk on Pamphlets and Clippings, illustrating her talk with examples of the mounting of pamphlets and clippings in cardboard.

The principal talk of the meeting was given by Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, on the County Library Law. This was particularly interesting to those librarians who have charge of libraries in counties having but one library, as these libraries can easily be extended to give county service.

Mr. Sanborn asked all librarians to keep in mind and to make plans to attend the meeting of the A. L. A., to be held in Louisville in June.

ALICE M. BURNS,
Secretary.

District H.

District H held an interesting and profitable meeting at Jeffersonville on May 1.

Nine libraries were represented with a total attendance of sixteen. The morning session was held at the library. Miss Annette Clark of New Albany, talked about the books of 1916 in fiction and non-fiction classes, leaving children's books to be discussed by Miss Scott, at the afternoon session. Miss Jessie Wilson, of Salem, gave her ideas as to the best methods of teaching school children the use of the library. Mr. Levi Scott, librarian at the Indiana Reformatory, offered some very good suggestions as to how to interest business men in the library. Each of these talks was followed by a general discussion that brought forth some very good, practical ideas.

Luncheon was served by the Library Board, during which time the guests were entertained by the readings of Miss Laila Cain, Assistant librarian at Jeffersonville.

The afternoon session was held in the chapel at the Reformatory. Miss Frazee of Seymour, presented the subject of "periodicals—proper and popular. Newspaper clippings and pamphlets." This was followed by a profitable discussion. Miss Scott, of the Public Library Commission, gave an excellent and fully annotated list of the best children's books of 1916.

Mr. H. N. Sanborn talked for a few minutes on the new County library law, after which Mr. Scott conducted the visitors through various departments of the Reformatory—the library, printing department, store rooms, dining room, kitchen and the trade schools. This was interesting and enlightening to all.

When the members of the district came out of the Reformatory they found automobiles waiting to take them for a ride about the city and up the river for six miles.

The day closed pleasantly and all felt that the meeting had been a good one, and all hoped to meet at the A. L. A. at Louisville in June.

BERTHA F. POINDEXTER,
Secretary.

District I.

A meeting of the Indiana librarians of the 1st district was held at New Harmony, May 18, 1917. Mrs. Fretageot, assistant

librarian of the Workingmen's Institute had charge of the morning program which consisted in a delightful visit by automobile to places of historical interest about the town. Many of the librarians had never been to this town of international interest and so the meeting proved particularly helpful and pleasant.

With keen interest they visited the home of George Rapp, the religious fanatic and founder of New Harmony, also Rappite houses, the Rappite graveyard, Rappite rooming houses and the home of Robert Dale Owen. At noon a delicious dinner was served to the visitors at the Old Tavern, Rooming house No. 4.

In the afternoon the librarians were entertained at the Fauntleroy home, the birthplace of the first Woman's Club in America, and on the way back to the library the monument to Thomas Say and the Angel Rock which bears Gabriel's footprints were inspected.

The library meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock in the Workingmen's Institute. Mrs. Fretagoet read a very able paper on the history of the library. Miss Ethel McCollough gave a ten minute talk on the buying fiction. She laid special emphasis on the librarian's duty to not only buy patriotic books at this time but to encourage the reading of them in every way. The keynote of the discussions was the increase in the summer circulation. Nature study clubs for boys and girls, advertisements in moving picture houses, Victrola concerts on Sunday afternoons and at story-hour were suggested.

Two means which were particularly appealing were the bargain counter and the honor roll. The bargain counter contained standard books of fiction and bore the sign, "These books may be taken with other books of fiction." An Honor Roll for boys and girls listed the names of the readers and after each name a gold star was placed for each book that was read during the summer. Mr. Sanborn conducted a question box and gave many helpful hints on re-registration and the binding of newspapers.

The next meeting was set for the second week in September.

LEILA A. JAMES,
Sec. Pro tem.

PUBLICATIONS.

Some Torch Bearers in Indiana, by Charity Dye. Indianapolis, Pub., by the author, 1917. \$1.25.

The author has focussed the interest upon Indiana life at the placing of the first hundredth milestone of her statehood, and brings out by example and statement that there is much to stimulate Indiana people to go forward in civil, social and religious progress.

The term "Torchbearer" is applied to one who stands at his post in the situation in which he is placed and does his duty to the uttermost. The Torchbearers in this book are only a few of the many who have shed lustre on the name of Indiana.

Begining with Industry, as a basal element, the author has given us a chapter on the pioneers in furnishing the implements necessary for the provision of food, shelter and clothing. Under Education we see the beginnings of free schools, of higher education for women, of technical education, the New Harmony contribution, and the modern Gary system. Successive chapters take up the Torchbearers in Religion, the pioneer preachers; Patriotism, which is emphasized throughout the book; Statesmanship, Law, History, Journalism, Science and Invention, Kindness, Civil and Social Progress, Art, Music and Letters, the last including the earlier writers and those now prominent. The final chapter is on the Centennial Torch, in which is given an account of the Statehood celebration in 1916, with full credit to all those who gave so freely of their money, time and devotion to the spirit of true patriotism to make this celebration a success.

The book is timely, inclusive, patriotic, personal in its appeal, and written with the sympathetic imagination and appreciation that foster respect for the past of our state. It should find a place in every school library and in every historical collection in Indiana.

NEW LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

Carlisle—The new Carnegie library at Carlisle was dedicated Thursday evening, April 12th, with appropriate exercises held in the Carlisle High School Auditorium. The address was delivered by Demarchus C. Brown, State Librarian. The keys to the library were formally presented by Mr. J. B. Bayard, the architect, of Vincennes, and were received by Attorney A. D. Cutler, president of the Library Board, in a neat address, in which he turned the building over to the public and expressed the wish that they take advantage of its opportunities. Superintendent Griest of the Carlisle public schools made an interesting address and there were pleasing musical numbers rendered by local talent.

During the afternoon a reception was held at the library for the general public and pupils in the schools.

The building was constructed at a cost of \$10,000, the gift of Andrew Carnegie. It has been completed for some time but on account of the delay in the arrival of the furniture and fixtures the date of the dedication had been postponed from time to time.

Colfax—A notable feature of the occasion of the library dedication at Colfax April 20th, 1917, was the flag raising and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner by the children of the public schools. This was witnessed by a large gathering of citizens from all parts of the township.

Henry N. Sanborn, Secretary of the Public Library Commission, delivered the principal address and mentioned among other things the many advantages to the town which possesses an institution that stands for the advancements of its community welfare. Following the dedication exercises the building was thrown open for the inspection of the public. This building cost \$9,000, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation. The architects were Graham and Hill, of Indianapolis.

NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

Attica—A handsome new flag purchased for the public library by the Present Day Club was formally presented to the library on the afternoon of May 23rd, with appropriate exercises.

Brownsville—The library committee has secured the lobby of the Hotel building for a reading room, where the books belonging to the public library have been arranged. This reading room will be opened three afternoons and one evening a week.

Colfax—Hon. Martin A. Morrison of Frankfort, has presented to the Colfax Public Library a collection of more than three hundred books.

Converse—The Carnegie Corporation has granted \$9,000 to the town of Converse, and Jackson township, for the erection of a library building, and the library board has purchased a desirable lot to be used as a site.

Evansville—On April 7th, 1917, the Evansville Public Library opened a technical and business branch in the new Coliseum building and moved the administration office from the West Side branch library to rooms in the same building. This downtown branch has been established for the convenience of business and professional men, mechanics, factory workers and city employees. The library is very fortunate to get quarters for this new branch in the Coliseum building which is most cities is used only for convention meetings and large assemblages. The spirit of co-operation at Evansville between the city and the public library is very strong, a fact which proves that the city has found the library a valuable asset to its municipal institutions and thus should have a place in one of its finest buildings where it can be accessible to the men that need library service the most.

Gary—The Gary Public Library has sent 150 volumes to the camp at Aetna, and placed them in the care of Captain Livengood, in command of Company C, that they might be available to the soldiers encamped there. The library board has voted to name the new \$25,000 branch, which is to built at the corner

of 15th and Madison streets, the Louis J. Bailey branch, in honor of Mr. Bailey, the first librarian of Gary Public Library.

Lafayette—A modern electric lighting system has been installed in the public library and new swinging doors have replaced the heavy wooden ones. The improvements were made under the direction of the board of school trustees.

LaGrange—The public library has been moved to the K. of P. building on Detroit street.

Liberty—A. J. Witt of Harrison Township, has presented the public library with a beautiful bronze bust of Joaquin Miller. Mr. Witt is a cousin of the poet, who was a native of Union county.

Lowell—The town of Lowell, Cedar Creek township and West Creek township, have the necessary petitions for a library tax which will be levied in September.

Merom—A formal breaking of ground for the new Carnegie library building was held at Merom Saturday in connection with a flag raising. Addresses were made by Prosecuting Attorney M. L. Pigg, of Sullivan, and Prof. Orren Stoddars of Merom College.

Milford—Mr. Samuel Craig, architect of the Warsaw Public Library Building, has been employed as architect of the \$10,000 library at Milford.

Monterey—Monterey has received \$5,000 from the Carnegie Corporation for the erection of a library building.

Morocco—The Morocco Public Library has been moved to the town hall and the management of the library has been transferred from the Woman's Club to a committee composed of members from all the clubs in town.

Newburgh—The public library of Newburgh and Ohio Township has received \$10,000 for the erection of a public library building. A lot for this building has been presented by Mrs. W. B. Darby. Clifford Shophell of Evansville has been selected as the architect.

Paoli—A library tax has been levied on Paoli town and township and a library board has been appointed. The Carnegie Cor-

poration has offered \$8,000 for the erection of a library building.

Rising Sun—On Wednesday afternoon, April 4th, 1917, the cornerstone of the new Carnegie Library was laid with the customary and appropriate Masonic services. The address was given by the Rev. H. H. Allen, in the presence of over 1,000 persons.

Rockport—After almost a year in the circuit court, the case of the Rockport Library against the advisory board of Ohio township, to compel that body by mandamus to levy a tax for the support of the library, was decided by Judge Tweedy in favor of the library board. The township advisory board, by the judge's decree, is mandated to levy a tax not only for the coming year but for the past year as well.

Rockville—The public library recently has been the recipient of a number of very appropriate gifts. Alfred K. Stark has presented 110 bound volumes of Harper's Magazines from 1850 to 1905 and an index to 1892; also "Messages and papers of the presidents" in ten volumes. A beautiful oak grandfather's clock especially made for the library by the donor, is the gift of Rev. A. S. Warriner of Rochester, who lived in Rockville when the library campaign was begun.

Van Buren—Van Buren town and township have received \$10,000 from the Carnegie Corporation for the erection of a library building. Hiram Elder of Marion has been employed as the architect.

Vincennes—The City Council has recently purchased a site for a library building from Brandon Clarke for \$12,000.

Warren—The town of Warren and Salamonie township has received \$10,000 for the erection of a public library from the Carnegie Corporation.

Worthington—The Carnegie Corporation has granted a gift of \$10,000 to the town of Worthington and Jefferson township for the erection of a public library building.

PERSONALS.

Miss Maude Rosenberger, of Colfax, Indiana, has resigned her position as primary

teacher in the public schools to become librarian of Colfax Public Library.

Miss Avis F. Meigs, of Fort Wayne, has resigned her position as assistant in the children's department of the Fort Wayne Public Library to become an assistant in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

Miss Katherine Ashman of Osgood, Indiana, a graduate of Indiana University, has resigned her position as assistant in the Lima, Ohio, Public Library, to accept the librarianship of the Bloomington Public Library.

Miss Emma G. Outhouse has been transferred from the cataloging department of the Evansville Public Library to the librarianship of the West Side Branch.

Miss Bessie Jean Stewart, of the University of Illinois Library School, has finished her work of cataloging the library Miami University and has accepted a position as assistant cataloger in the Evansville Public Library. Miss Wilma Kitson has been appointed acting librarian of the Syracuse Public Library during the absence of Mrs. Ida Knorr, the librarian, who is in California.

Miss Zella Lockhart has been appointed librarian of the Owensesville Public Library.

Miss Laura E. Luttrell has resigned her position as librarian of the Carlisle Public Library to accept the head of the order department of the Gary Public Library.

Mrs. L. B. Wagner has been appointed librarian of the Carlisle Public Library.

Mrs. George L. McCutcheon has been appointed librarian of the Borden Public Library.

Miss Mary E. Hemphill has been appointed librarian of the Cannelton Public Library.

Miss Doll Hayes has been appointed librarian of the new Brookston Public Library.

Miss Mattie Holeomb has been appointed librarian of the Fort Branch Public Library.

Miss Irma M. Hauck has resigned her position as librarian of the Aurora Public Library and has married Mr. Simon Harper Conaway. Her successor, Miss Constance Wilder, was appointed at the May meeting of the library board.

Mrs. Nellie Clarke Brown, assistant librarian of the LaPorte Public Library, has resigned her position to become director for the Woman's Association at the Bay Tree Inn, LaPorte.

Miss Ottie Roberts has been appointed librarian of the Brownsburg Public Library.

Miss Rose Crews, librarian of the Coatesville Public Library, was married May 6th, to Mr. Solomon Edwards, a farmer of Coatsville. Mrs. Edwards will retain her position as librarian.

Mr. Thomas Rudd has been appointed librarian of the Butler Public Library to succeed Miss Lothe Brudage.

Mr. Charles Everett Rush, librarian of the Des Moines, Iowa, Public Library, has been chosen librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library to succeed Miss Eliza G. Browning.



